The Powers of the Military Commanders.

Opinion of Attorney General Stanbery.

The Department Generals Have to Power to Remove Executive or Judicial Officers, or to Appoint Persons in Their Places.

that peace and good order should be enforced'

districts, subject to the military authority ers of the army a general officer to the command of district, and to furnish him with a military force to

lawvie, justicial and executive, and was in the full and lawviel exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not emitted to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set assiet, the result of the control of

and ministry privamals of his own appointment to than all punished merchany colling of the desired ministry powers. In the control of the colling of the desired ministry control of the colling of the c

Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or robellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses:—First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States:—Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exest to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in robellion, but has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, but has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, but has not disqualified.

S. Officers of the United States—As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldomen. town council, police, and other city or town officers are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualifications. But those who have been members of convenions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

the rebellion, and not of a morely saminary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify; but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of maney to robel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be neid to be disqualified. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of pence, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disjoyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify; but where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The duties of the Board appointed to superintend the elections. This Board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration ins, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the lis

GROWLS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Governor Brownlow has this smusble way of talking Governor Browniow has this annable way of talking about a political antagonist. Had he the strength of six years ago, he says. "you would stick your lying tongue in a bucket of hot ashes before you would assail me." He is confident, however, of handsomely beating "the velgar blackguard, professional gambler and political seditionist" at the polis on the 1st of August. After assuring his adversary that "if a liars' fair were held in Tennessee you would take all the premiums," and indulging is other epithess twenty times worse than these, he tells him he is not able to give him at this time as artended a notice as he deserves.

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

The Skildmere Case—The Trial to Take Place Te-Day—Trouble Between the Prisoner and His Counset—A Singular Incident. The trial of William T. Skidmere, indicted for the mur-

phed to. This hecident, insignificant as it may appear to some, is regarded by others aware of it, however, as significant of the fact that the alleged suspicion surrounding his wife's death might lead Skidmore to believe that it would be brought up during the trial. It is but correct, however, to say that this would hardly nave any connection with the present case.

During yesterday skidmore was visited by a number of friends, but is said to have been reticent with regard to his own case. He will make a strong effort to have the trial postponed, but District Attorney Morris will strive to have it take place, if not to-day, during the the present term.

MAYAL INTELLIGENCE. The United States frigate Franklin, Captain A. M.

Admiral Farragut, arrived at this port yesterday

officers be instructed in the handling of our heavy ordnance, and that, too, upon Mr. Ericsson's latest and
most perfect pivot gun carriage ever invented, an appliance which no nation in the world has successed in
mounting save us? The guns, consisting of two lifteen
and six eleven-inch pivols, will be removed from the
punderberg to-day. To transport the former from
her decks to the dock will be a work well worthy of navai or other officers to witness, as the limited height of
her deck gives but little epace to work and requires inco
handling to accomplish the same. Now that
the Dunderberg is sold, and the papers have been for
the past two years lauding her to the skies, it will not
be amiss to say that she is entitled to be classed as a
formidable engine of war only upon account of her ram;
as to her casemates of iron, they are of a type which the
naval experiments at Washington have demonstrated
easily crushed, and the smallest monitor carrying a fifteen
inch gun would soon make her a wreck. Comparing the
Dunderberg with the Onondaya, the latter vessel is infinitely superior for offensive or defensive operations,
and will prove by far the most valuable vessel to the
nation that has purchased her.

The United States steamer Winooski was at St.
Thomas on the 2d inst.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN YOUNGERS.—The citizens of this charmingly located township seem determined to increase as much as possible the natural beauty of the place by widening and improving the grade of the several avenues and drives which run through it. Acting under this idea, operations of an extensive character are now being made towards that desideratum. A large number of workmen have been employed for some time past in carrying out the proposed measures in relation to the Kingsbridge road and Riverdale avenue. The latter is to be eventually extended as far as Sing Sing, and will form one of the most delightful and picturesque drives on the banks of the Hudson. Locust fill avenue, lined on either side with the villas and chateaux of a number of the solid men of New York, is also being thoroughly "reconstructed." The ponderous "boulders" have been extracted, and preparations are being made so that it may be paved. Several other streets are likewise receiving the same attention.

The National Gare—A match game between the

Palisade Club, of Tonkers, and the Lone Star Club, of Matteawan, Dutchess county, was recently played on the grounds of the former at Yonkers, and resulted in an easy victory for the Lone Stars by a score of 56 to to 37. A spirited game also came off a few days since at Mount Vernos, between the Unas of that place and the Surprise Club of West Farms, which turned out adversely for the latter. Both games were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who manifested the utmost interest in the playing.

Thrown PROM a House, John Fegan, a hardware merchant at Yonkers, sustained injuries of a somewhat serious character, through having been thrown from his horse while riding on route for Riverdale. It appears that shortly after leaving the village the horse suddenly stumbled and fell heavily forward, crushing Mr. Fegan, breaking his collar bone and brusing him considerably. With much fortitude he managed to reach home, where a surgeon was soon in attendance and his injuries properly cared for.

that shortly after leaving the village the horse suddenly tumbled and fell heavily forward, crashing aft. Fegan, these, he tells him he is not able to give him at this time se extended a notice as he deserves.

The Pittaburg Commercial is grumbling about the New York politicians. It says they are generally in hot water, and proceeds to state that "Governor Fenion and Sanator Morgan do not just at present hitch well. The latter is desirous to get on the national ticket, and Governor Fenion and Genocrate to State positions has make trouble. It is the usual complaint; even Salmon P. Chase had a great proclivity for putting and keeping copperheads in office."

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Republican) has the following growt short a certain class of its citizens: We boldly assert that, as a role, the citizens of the conversion by every means in their power and visibed the success of the Salm the visible of the course of the south the way; that they opposed the government by every means in their power and visibed the success of the South.

The New Orlean Pagement is growting at General Longitres on account of his recent letter, it terms the document a "golder" blander," and says the writer" reasons for his conversion to radicalism " are too powerly and person who is not hunting for an excuse to put forward for changing a position is which he is uncomposited."

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The New Orlean Pagement is growting at General Longitres on acco

BAD BOOKS AND BAD NEWSPAPERS.

Sermon by Rev. G. W. Woodruff. ms, prayer and the reading of a portion of ures. In the prayer the reverend gentles and that the great influences of the press, which

THAD STRVENS' CONFISCATION SCHEME -Thad

LANCASTER, May 21, 1867.

DEAR SIE—We do not confiscate loyal men nor rebels, unless they are rich; few men suffer, not enough, fear; some innocent men will, I fear.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH BOYAL Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDER, SON'S, No. 99 Bowery, at reduced prices; also Three-Pyingrain and Venetian Carpetis, Rugs, Mats, Office, Church, and Masonic Carpetis, embroidered Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, at low prices; 300 pieces of fresh Canton Mattings, white, checked and fancy, at 25c. to 50c., by the piece or yard. Look for No. 39 Bowery.

applicable:—
1. IN CASES OF WEAKNESS OF DIGESTION. (Proofs

applicable:—

I. IN CASES OF WEAKNESS OF DIGESTION. (Proofs of its efficacy).

Mrs. Amanda Fordoff, of No. 149 Wooster street, writes:—"By advice of my physician, Dr. Chanveau, I have taken Hoff's Mail Extract, and I can now partake of any kind of food,"

2. FOR DYSPETSIA IN GENERAL.

Mr. William Moller, of No. 6 West Twentieth street, writes:—"I recommend cheer. HOFF'S fully Hoff's Mail Extract to dyspeptics: I have never found such a splendid bewerence."

3. FOR A FOUL STATE OF STOMACH.

Mrs. Dafferner, of No. 256 Rivington street.

Writes:—"My husband has been entirely writes:—"My husband has been entirely discovered of his disorder of the stomach."

4. FOR EXHAUSTED FERSONS.

My physician is in favor of it, and did not think that it could disagree with his medicines.

5. FOR BODILY WEAKNESS.

I am, I fear, a confirmed invalid; have used ale and porter, &c., and no medicine seems to benefit ine; but Hoff's Mail Raturact is just the thing I need.—Hartford. Conn.

6. IN CATAREHIS ESPECIALLY OBSTINATE.

Mr. Welsh Edwards, of the New York Theater, writes to Mr. Hoff:—"My wife has been entirely cured of her sore throat by there. Depot 528 Broadway.

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and States where desertion, &c., is sufficient cause; no
publicity or charge till divorce granted. Consultations free.

M. HOWES, Altoriney, 38 Assaus street. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN A any State without publicity or exposure; good every-where. No fee charged until divorce is obtained. Committe tion free. GEORGE LINCOLN, Lawyer, 80 Nassau street.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE courts of this and other States with as little publicity as legally possible; cruelty, descrition or drunkenness cause sufficient in several of the States. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 200 Broadway.

J. CLUTE, Broker,